







**BROWNE & LYONS**  
Devisers, Solicitors, Notaries, Etc.  
J. H. Browne  
Bow Island every Thursday afternoon  
and Friday forenoon.

T.A.B.R.

**BOW ISLAND REVIEW**  
W. P. Cotton, prop.

**BOW ISLAND**, ALBERTA  
Published Friday, \$1.00 a year.

**Advertising Rates.**

Card of thanks, 50 cents. Local ads 10c per line each following insertion.

Classified ads., such as "Wanted," "For Sale," etc., 50c first insertion and 25c each insertion thereafter.

Announcements of meetings, etc., conducted by churches, societies, etc., where admission is charged, at half price.

Where the object is not to make money, the notices will be published free.

Legal notices, 12c per line first insertion, 8c per line each subsequent insertion.

Display advertising rates on application.

We stated in our last issue that two letters relative to Prohibition had been received at this office. These were not published owing, partly, to want of space and time, but more particularly for other reasons which we will endeavor to give you.

In a previous issue of the Review, we published a reply to an advertised article published in favor of the opposition to the proposed Liquor Act, and at that time we had every desire to allow a free and full discussion of this question through our columns. Further consideration, however, has made us extremely dubious as to the wisdom of this step. If a letter appears in favor of the Prohibition Act, all in fairness to both parties (for both can claim the right to state their case) we cannot refuse to publish a reply. It naturally follows that the forces of the Temperance Party and of the Licensed Victuallers would then immediately be lined up and through the Review lined the inoffensive population with quotations, statements and a mass of statistics that would quickly become monotonous.

Another reason (and this is the primary one), to publish columns of this reading matter a very large amount of time is taken up in the process, and it is altogether unfair to expect the newspaper to bear the cost of this alone.

Henceforth, the Review will insert matter relating to the Prohibition campaign only in its advertising columns, and this will have to be paid for at the regular rate.

Since writing the above, Mr. Bishop has made the request that he be permitted to reply to the letter sent by the Licensed Victuallers Association two weeks ago, and to this we have consented on the understanding that its publication closes the controversy. The letter will be inserted in our next issue.

**LOCAL & GENERAL**

Mrs. R. Conquergood was the guest of Mrs. Swennumson on Monday.

Rev. R. T. Bratt held services at Seven Persons and Glen Banner Sunday last.

J. E. May returned this week from a lengthy visit to Saskatchewan.

Birth—On Thursday, May 20, at Lethbridge, the wife of B. D. Smith of a son.

Rev. R. T. Bratt will take the service at the Methodist church on Sunday, June 6th.

Mrs. Paul Ingoldsby returned to-day from Ontario, where she has been visiting since last fall.

The street lamps have been much improved this week by the application of a coat of paint.

Cancellation is being applied for the north-west quarter of 39-41, filed by Carl Mohrman.

E. E. Willmot has severed his connection with the Brown Hardware Co. and on Monday left for Edmonton.

Hans Spring, who has been suffering for a considerable time from cancer, died on Wednesday morning.

A few years such as this and the northern country wouldn't be in it with Southern Alberta as a stock-raising country.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hurst have been visited this week by their daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Hurst of Lethbridge.

Bow Island Rural Municipalities has now completed its assessment roll and the same is open for inspection at the office of the secretary, A. F. Werte.

Sixteen of the local Oddfellow lodges journeyed to Windifield last evening by auto and spent a most enjoyable evening with the brethren of that town.

The members of Bow Island L.O.L. attended divine service at the Methodist church on Sunday evening. Rev. Charles Bishop officiated and preached a very effective sermon.

At its meeting last evening the Town Council decided to put the charge of the cemetery in the hands of the town supt. Geo. Bruce, to whom all our thanks are due.

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Fred Moerke, who since last fall has resided at Acme, was a visitor here this week, and informed us that with his family he expects to return to Bow Island very shortly. A hearty healthy awaits them.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a couple of complimentary from the Medicine Hat A.A.C. to their sports last Monday, but regret that owing to equally interesting events at home we found it impossible to take advantage of them.

For the time of the year, the country is looking better than it has done for years. The crops are in all shape, and given freedom from hail or frost, or any other pestilential abomination, one can now safely prognosticate a good year for all.

Jas. Gibson of Male's Jins 475 under cultivation this year, all the work in connection with which was done with the aid of four horses. If all the farmers in the district have been working as hard as Mr. Gibson there will be some grain pouring into Bow Island this fall.

In enclosing a postal note for a renewal of her subscription as subscriber of ours in Calgary says: "The writer and family always enjoy reading the Review, for the interesting and instructive reading matter contained in its pages certainly makes it an interesting family paper. May it get all the support it deserves." Our thanks are hereby accorded our subscriber for his encouraging letter. It is much appreciated.

**Tenders.**

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tendered for the Public Buildings throughout the Dominion."

The tenders and form of tender can be obtained on application at the office and from the caretakers of the different buildings.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders may not be considered unless made on the printed form, dated, and signed with their actual signature.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque or a chartered bank draft on the Bank of Canada or the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent (10%) of the value of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering fails to enter into a contract with the contractor to fail to complete the contract. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned.

By order of  
R. E. DESBROCHERS,  
Secretary,

Department of Public Works.

Ottawa, May 29, 1912.

Newspapers will not be paid for the advertisement if they insert without authority from the Department.

**What the Liquor Act Means.**

The appeal which is being made to the farmers of Alberta by the prohibitionists with regard to the Liquor Act is one that is not borne out by the Act itself. The farmer is asked to vote for the Act because it means prohibition, and because it will benefit him.

The Act itself is a weird affair, which every fair-minded prohibitionist will admit—if forced to—it is cumbersome and unfair, and conducive to encourage illegitimate traffic. It introduces, permits, and puts the issuance of these absolutely in the hands of hundreds of men, some reliable, doubtless, some unprincipled. It allows any person to have liquor shipped in at any port as often as he wishes, for himself use, not even being compelled to pay duty or import license fees. It opens up the doors and allows the interdict of the liquor holder to get liquor. It introduces that most despicable system, the valuation informer, and creates one entire clause (Clause II) to his protection. It opens up towns and districts to liquor shops where none were before, this being done by the vendor system, the government appointing vendor in handle liquor wherever it deems suitable. It makes it possible for the government to utilize the liquor business of the province to take care of its helpers and workers by giving them permanent salaries.

It further places the public in the position of perpetual suspected criminals, throwing on the accused in every case the onus of proving him self innocent, not giving him the British fair play system of considering him innocent until proven guilty.

Under the present license law the rural districts are remarkably clear of the liquor traffic. It is only in the towns that liquor can now be obtained. Under the new Act the country especially will be dotted with blind pigs, smugglers' dens, and the tough element, who always come into a prohibition district in order to make the

quick money which is always on sight for the illicit liquor dealer.

The worst kind of alcohol is the "bottle drinker," the man who purchases the bottle and drinks alone, the man who drinks for the love of alcohol, not for conviviality.

In fact the Act is ineffectual except with that class of citizen who takes an occasional drink, the man who spends ten or fifteen or twenty-five dollars a day in a week for friendly drink. He will not be compelled to go to the publican to get his liquor shipped in, but he the steady drinker, the drunkard, doctor or surgeon to get a drink. In this case he will not drink beer, but will take whisky.

Every farmer should read the Liquor Act and prove for himself that the above statements are absolutely correct. In spite of additional taxes, of hordes of liquor detectives, of volunteer informers, of all the narrow restrictions of the Liquor Act, there will be more drunkenness in Alberta if this Act passes than there has been since the prohibition days of the '80s—Advertisement.

othy Doran and may be shortly published in some Canadian magazine. It was worthy of a pupil in the high school.

The children ran several races, each of the classes being given prizes.

An entertainment was given at the close of the day in which the following participated:—Howard and Baden Evans, Sherlock Duran, Mayette Doran, Dorothy Doran, Gladys and Lily Morgan, Audrey Gage (sang), Emma Lahey, Eille and Nellie Roberts, Gladys Fletcher, Alice Morgan, Warren Jenkins, Fred Gage.

The entertainments given were:—Harrison Hilliard for Canada, "The Union Jack," "Hate off! The Flag is passing by," "What is the blue on our flag boys?" "The flag above the schoolhouse door," "This Canada of ours," and "The British Empire," an essay.

At four o'clock the pupils built a fire outside and several boxes of fire-crackers were discharged.

A dance and social for the benefit of Mr. Spring, sen., was held in the Sampson school on Friday, the 21st.

It is said that Mr. McCullough has returned from Montana and sold his farm, sec. 32-10, at a good figure.

Moses Fitchett and Beattole of Bow Island were the guests of D. M. Garrison Friday night.

Several parties are negotiating for the purchase of Walter Vashaw's half section, 14-11. Mr. Vashaw is contemplating removing to B.C.

Mr. Palm who has been sick with a grippe has so far recovered as to be about again.

Butler Stony has suddenly been laid up with an attack of what is thought to be pleurisy.

Moses Gilson and Terrell of S-10 were visitors to Bow Island on Wednesday, as was also Mrs. E. B. Steele, who accompanied them.

The fortune of the west half of section 19-11, informs us that he has already lost 18 acres broom grass and 18 acres of feed oats by the ravages of the cut worm. The oat field he may replant in a week or so after the pest has died out.

**CANADIAN EGGS AT HIGHER PRICES**

**Heavy Imports Last Year From the United States Where Price Was Lower—How About Redgeback?**

During the campaign in which reciprocity between Canada and the United States was the dominant issue, the question arose as to how many eggs Canadians ship annually to the United States and the number of eggs sent to Canada. In the American Poultry World of January appears the following report on the subject from the chief of the market division of the Canadian Department of Agriculture:

"Office of the Dairy and Cold Storage Com-

"munity, Ottawa, September 26th, 1912.  
Editor American Poultry World.

"Butlin N. Y.

"Your letter of the 27th inst. addressed to me, Mr. Rutledge has been trans-  
ferred to me, and in reply I have much pleasure in sending you the information  
you asked for. The quantity of eggs im-  
ported into Canada from the United States during the year ended March 31st, 1912, was 7,478,247 dozen, and  
the quantity exported from Canada to  
the United States during the same  
period was 15,400 dozen. Duty on  
eggs coming into Canada from the  
United States is three cents per dozen.  
"Yours truly, W. A. Moore,  
Chief of Market Division."

**Big Hen Market**

The duty on eggs shipped from Canada into the United States is five cents per dozen. This duty applies only to eggs for human consumption and for packing purposes.

The difference between the Canadian duty of three cents per dozen and the United States duty of five cents is sufficient to account for the great difference that is shown in the annual  
total shipment made northward and those sent northward. Therefore we have held the Canadian hen in high regard, but the great disparity between the two amounts of duty placed upon eggs shipped from Canada to the United States has placed her under suspicion. It begins to look as though she is a "big hen."

Probably the real cause of the price difference is the price obtainable for market eggs in Canada that caused seven and a half million dozen to be shipped from the United States to the Canadian market last year.

It is difficult to explain the great difference that is shown in the annual total shipment made northward and those sent northward. Therefore we have held the Canadian hen in high regard, but the great disparity between the two amounts of duty placed upon eggs shipped from Canada to the United States has placed her under suspicion. It begins to look as though she is a "big hen."

The Canadians are quite strong for reciprocity, especially in the fertile provinces, and the demand for eggs is great. A large portion of these eggs went into the colder latitudes of the Dominion. But in that case, why should not the more southern sections, like Ontario, for example, have supplied the market? Not that we object in the slightest to having this Canadian honey sent to American poultry keepers, but Canadian poultry keepers have the right to buy after it has been imported and to "do it first."

**New Zealand Butter Cheaper**

Another set of figures came under our notice recently that can hardly be overlooked. They refer to the export of eggs to New Zealand.

To have this Canadian honey sent to American poultry keepers, but Canadian poultry keepers have the right to buy after it has been imported and to "do it first."

**Refined Butter** is first grade to market, established in a recent report of J. A. Ruddick, Canada's dairy com-  
missioner, by which it appears that in the year ending March 31, 1912, Canada imported more than 2,000,000 pounds of butter, of which 2,123,244  
was brought from New Zealand and 229,218 from the United States.

New Zealand has a large distance from Canada, but has a productive soil and mild, equable climate. Furthermore, the cost of transportation by water is low, comparatively speaking; yet it must be discouraging to the Canadian dairyman to have to compete with New Zealand butter in market competition, especially so when his comparative disadvantages of soil and climate are taken into consideration.

This article from an impartial and unbiased source gives the following evidence that the Canadian farmer would have lost heavily on butter and eggs had the reciprocity agreement carried. If nearly 100,000,000 eggs were shipped from Canada to the United States, say the duty, and compete with Canadian eggs, how many would have come in had there been no duty and how much lower the price of butter and eggs would have been? The same pertinent question applies to butter.

**WHY?**

Ask those who patronise  
**T.W.DYER'S GENERAL STORE**